FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1841. [NO. 1270.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a [illegible] general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the [illegible] of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see [illegible] and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

all of which will be sold at the lowest [illegible] Cash, [illegible] country Produce, or on credit [illegible]. The Stock is very heavy, and [illegible] of Country Merchants and the [illegible].

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large Stock [illegible] the above line purchased by himself in New York, which he will sell at his usual [illegible]. Besides a fine supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, STANDARD WORKS, &c. he has a [illegible] ANNUALS for 1842, a great variety of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, with some new works, as Stephens' INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN CENTRAL AMERICA; Lady Blessington's IDLER IN ITALY, &c. &c.

In STATIONARY, a full supply of Blank Books of all descriptions; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Cap and Superfine Writing Papers, among which [illegible] Cap at $2 25 per ream, and Ruled Letter Paper at $2 25 per half ream; Wrapping and Drawing [illegible], &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

September 28, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, [illegible] doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store [illegible], and will still continue to keep a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

[illegible] Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, [illegible] Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, [illegible] Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's [illegible] Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, [illegible] Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other [illegible] in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

[illegible] Shirtings, 5-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, [illegible] Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 24, 1841. 69tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand [illegible] foot of Haymount, and has taken the house [illegible] merly occupied by Mr. T. M. [illegible] as a Shoe Store, where he would be glad to serve his old customers, and others disposed to patronize him. He will execute all orders in a workmanlike manner, [illegible] no charge will be made.

Send your Boots and Shoes. [illegible] paired with neatness and despatch.

THOS. T. JOHNSON.

September 28, 1841. 69tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has commenced the above business on Market Square, next door to Mr. James R. Gee's, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, Carriage, Barouche, Sulkey, Carryall, and Wagon

HARNESS,

Saddles, of every quality and price, Trunks and Whips.

In short, every article usually found in a Saddler's Shop. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers. He hopes, by strict attention to his business, to merit a portion of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING of every description in his line promptly attended to, and moderate charges made.

JOHN S. RABOTEAU.

September 29, 1841. 69-3m

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

SCHOOL.

THE FALL TERM of Miss Mallett's School will commence at her residence on Gillespie street, on the 15th of October ensuing. Terms, duration of session, &c. as heretofore.

September 29, 1841. 69tf

MRS. HAWLEY

WILL open her School on the second Monday in October, (the 11th.) in the Long Room of the building now occupied by Mrs. Brown, on the corner of Mumford and Gillespie streets.

September 28, 1841. 69-2w

FARMERS' & PLANTERS' LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1842.

20 GROSS just received, and for sale by C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 28, 1841. 69tf

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT.—Counterfeits are abroad—look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen. Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN VAUGHN, Jr. 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not desire its restorative qualities; yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[From the Mayor.]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, L. S. and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, this sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A Fresh Supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, }
Carthage, August 15, 1841. }

To the Officers Commanding the Regiments comprising the 4th Brigade, 2d Division of the North Carolina Militia:

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the times and places hereinafter specified, with the Regiments under your respective commands, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection, viz:

The 85th Regiment at Whiteville, Columbus county, on Friday, 15th October next.
The 41st at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Saturday, 16th October.
The 32d at Clinton, on Monday, 18th October.
The 33d at Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 20th Oct.
The 34th at Barksdale's, Cumberland, on Thursday, 21st October.
The 44th at Carthage, on Saturday, 23d October.

The Review will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, noon, and the inspection immediately after.

By order of Brigadier General,
W. D. DOWD.
COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
Brigade Inspector.

August 21, 1841. 64-t13Oct.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 21, 1841. 64-tf.

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen in the line of Brick-laying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

☞ I will give $25 for legal proof to the conviction of the villain aiding and harboring the above runaway Slave.

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 52tf

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE,
ON THE FISCAL CORPORATION BILL.

THURSDAY, September 2, 1841.

The bill to establish a Fiscal Corporation being under consideration, and Mr. Archer and Mr. Buchanan having delivered speeches thereon—

Mr. CLAY of Kentucky, next addressed the Senate. Certainly, said he, nothing was further from my expectations, when I came here to listen to the speech of my worthy friend from Virginia, than to find myself placed in such a situation as to be called on to say one word in relation to this bill. But the Senator from Pennsylvania had indulged himself on this occasion in exercising a talent for wit and humor, at our expense, in which he does not often indulge. Let me, if he will allow me, make a suggestion to him, that his appropriate province is logic, or grave debate, rather than wit. But if I should happen to catch, by contagion, somewhat of the same vein, he will, I am sure, excuse me, and receive it in the same good humor that we have taken what fell from him.

As to the bill before the Senate, I have not much to say. There are two great faculties which ordinarily belong to banks: one is to deal in that sort of commercial paper which is called promissory notes, the other to deal in bills of exchange, also an ordinary commercial instrument. By the present bill, the bank which is to be created is deprived of one of these faculties, while the other is left to it: and there is no more danger of abuse in the exercise of the retained faculty by this corporation than in the ordinary banks of the country.

Nor am I very familiar with all the proceedings at the Harrisburg Convention. The honorable Senator seems to think that it contained abolitionists, against whom he appears, of late, to have taken up a peculiar hostility. I call upon him to name one abolitionist who was a member. I believe there was not one. I defy him to the proof. He says that the gentlemen who composed that assemblage were men of all sorts of political principles; and to some extent that remark is certainly true. But there was one principle which I am very sure was held by none of them: there were none who went for low wages! [A laugh.] The Senator, however, tells us not only that they held all sorts of principles, but that they were afraid to publish to the world any declaration of their sentiments. Now I believe it is a part of the law of nations that when war is made against pirates, there is no need of the ceremony of any formal previous declaration of war, but it is understood on all hands that you are at liberty to attack them without notice and without ceremony, and cut and slash as hard as you please. But if that same Convention at Harrisburg was such an unprincipled collection of political sectaries—such an *omnium gatherum* of all kindreds and colors, what sort of a party must that have been which could have been so utterly prostrated and put down by such a heterogeneous combination! [A laugh.]

The Senator commenced by saying that, among their other doings, the Whigs "had done for themselves." I beg gentlemen not "to lay that flattering unction to their souls." What! the Whigs of this country to be annihiliated by any thing which has occurred during this session! Never, never. Their principles are as eternal as truth, and as sure to prevail as is the cause of civil liberty to triumph. It was justly remarked by my friend from Virginia that the restriction of Executive power, ay, of the royal, imperial power of setting the will of one man against the united will of an entire People, stood highest on the list of the principles avowed by the Whigs during the late memorable contest; and let me tell gentlemen that, if we shall have a shower of vetoes, that principle will still be written in letters of light upon all their banners.

Let the Senator from Pennsylvania and his party war, if they will, for Executive supremacy—for the arbitrary principle that the will of one man shall prevail against the will of the whole country. We are willing to go before the People upon that issue; and, if not utterly mistaken in the inherent love of liberty by them all, Whigs and Democrats, there will be a general condemnation of such an odious and detestable doctrine. Let the Senator and his friends go to the other wing of the Capitol, and look upon that Macedonian phalanx, standing shield to shield in a compact and impenetrable line, and, in defiance of all the difficulties which beset them, maintaining their position unmoved and their front unbroken; for, I will repeat, what I have often said with inexpressible pleasure, never, no, never, was there a House of Representatives more imbued with a lofty and generous spirit of patriotic devotion to liberty and to the discharge of a high public duty. Let them, I say, look on that spectacle, and then ask themselves, How is such a party to be broken down! By whom! By any one man! Where is he! If Napoleon were to rise from the dead, and appear again at the head of all his power, he could not do it. The Senator has prematurely yielded to feelings of exultation. He has stretched out his hand and grasped, not the sceptre, but a fleeting vision. He has cried before he was out of the woods.

An honorable Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Woodbury) proposed some days ago a resolution of inquiry into certain disturbances which are said to have occurred at the Presidential mansion on the night of the memorable 16th of August last. If any such proceedings did occur, they were certainly very wrong and highly culpable. The Chief Magistrate, whoever he may be, should be treated by every good citizen with all becoming respect, if not for his personal character, on account of the exalted office he holds for and from the People. And I will here say that I read with great pleasure the acts and resolutions of an early meeting, promptly held by the orderly and respectable citizens of this metropolis, in reference to and in condemnation of those disturbances. But, if the resolution had been adopted, I had intended to move for the appointment of a select committee, and that the honorable Senator from New Hampshire himself should be placed at the head of it, with a majority of his friends. And I will tell you why, Mr. President. I did hear that about eight or nine o'clock on that same night of the famous 16th of August, there was an irruption on the President's house of the whole Locofoco party in Congress; and I did not know but that the alleged disorders might have grown out of or had some connexion with that fact. [A laugh.] I understand the whole party were there. No spectacle, I am sure, could have been more supremely amusing and ridiculous. If I could have been in a position in which, without being seen, I could have witnessed that most extraordinary reunion, I should have had an enjoyment which no dramatic performance could possibly communicate. I think that I can now see the principal *dramatis personæ* who figured in the scene. There stood the grave and distinguished Senator from South Carolina——

[Mr. Calhoun here instantly rose, and earnestly insisted on explaining; but Mr. Clay refused to be interrupted or to yield the floor.]

Mr. Clay. There, I say, I can imagine stood the Senator from South Carolina—tall, care-worn, with furrowed brow, haggard, and intensely gazing, looking as if he were dissecting the last and newest abstraction which sprung from metaphysician's brain, and muttering to himself, in half-uttered sounds, "This is indeed a real crisis!" [Loud laughter.] Then there was the Senator from Alabama, (Mr. King,) standing upright and gracefully, as if he were ready to settle in the most authoritative manner any question of order or of etiquette that might possibly arise between the high assembled parties on that new and unprecedented occasion. Not far off stood the honorable Senators from Arkansas and from Missouri, (Mr. Sevier and Mr. Benton,) the latter looking at the Senator from South Carolina, with an indignant curl on his lip and scorn in his eye, and pointing his finger with contempt towards that Senator, (Mr. Calhoun,) whilst he said, or rather seemed to say, "He call himself a statesman! why, he has never even produced a decent humbug!" [Shouts of laughter.]

[Mr. Benton. The Senator from Missouri was not there.]

Mr. Clay. I stand corrected; I was only imagining what you would have said if you had been there. [Renewed laughter.] Then there stood the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Cuthbert,) conning over in his mind on what point he should make his next attack upon the Senator from Kentucky. [Laughter.] On yonder ottoman reclined the other Senator from Missouri on my left, (Mr. Linn,) indulging, with smiles on his face, in pleasing meditations on the rise, growth, and future power of his new colony of Oregon. The honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Buchanan,) I presume, stood forward as spokesman for his whole party, and although I cannot pretend to imitate his well-known eloquence, I beg leave to make an humble essay towards what I presume to have been the kind of speech delivered by him on that august occasion.

"May it please your Excellency: A number of your present political friends, late your political opponents, in company with myself, have come to deposite at your Excellency's feet the evidences of our loyalty and devotion; and they have done me the honor to make me the organ of their sentiments and feelings. We are here more particularly to present to your Excellency our grateful and most cordial congratulations on your rescue of the country from a flagrant and alarming violation of the constitution, by the creation of a Bank of the United States; and also our profound acknowledgments for the Veto, by which you have illustrated the wisdom of your Administration, and so greatly honored yourself. And we would dwell particularly on the unanswerable reasons and cogent arguments with which the notification of the act to the Legislature has been accompanied. We had been, ourselves, struggling for days and weeks to arrest the passage of the bill, and to prevent the creation of the monster to which it gives birth. We had expended all our logic, exerted all our ability, employed all our eloquence; but in spite of all our utmost efforts, the friends of your Excellency in the Senate and House of Representatives proved too strong for us. And we have now come most heartily to thank your Excellency that you have accomplished for us that against your friends which we, with our most strenuous exertions, were unable to achieve." [Roars of laughter.]

I hope the Senator will view with indulgence this effort to represent him, although I am but too sensible how far it falls short of the merits of the original. At all events he will feel that there is not a greater error than was committed by the Stenographer of the Intelligencer the other day, when he put into my mouth a part of the honorable Senator's speech. [Laughter.] I hope the honorable Senators on the other side of the Chamber will pardon me for having conceived it possible that, amidst the popping of champaigne, the intoxication of their joy, the ecstacy of their glorification, they might have been the parties who created a disturbance, of which they never could have been guilty had they waited for their "*sober second thoughts.*" [Laughter, loud and long.] I have no doubt the very learned ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who conducted that department with such distinguished ability, and such happy results to the country, and who now has such a profound abhorrence of all the taxes on tea and coffee, though, in his own official reports, he so distinctly recommended them, would, if appointed chairman of the committee, have conducted the investigation with that industry which so eminently distinguishes him, and would have favored the Senate with a report, marked with all his accustomed precision and ability, and with the most perfect lucid clearness. [A laugh.]

There is one remark of the Senator from Pennsylvania which demands some notice. My friend from Virginia, (Mr. Archer) threw out an intimation that very possibly the Senator from Pennsylvania knew more of the sentiments and purposes prevailing at the White House than he did. That Senator, in reply, denied that that was the case as yet, but said that he hoped and expected it soon might be so. Expected! Expected what! That a President of the United States, elected by the Whig party to a different station, and having arrived at the Presidency under circumstances calculated to call forth his most profound gratitude, should abandon the party which elevated him, should commit an act not less than treason, and join that party of which the Senator is a distinguished member, but to which the President has been diametrically opposed! Could that be what the Senator meant! If it was, then I say that the suggestion, the bare supposition of such a thing, is in the highest degree injurious to the President. I do not pretend to know what may be his feelings, but sure I am that were I in his situation, and the possibility of such an act of treachery were affirmed of me, the reproach would fill my heart to its inmost recesses with horror and loathing. But the Senator chose to assign the reasons why he hoped and expected this. It was that the President differed from his party on almost every one of its great and leading points of policy. Now I intend for a moment to institute a comparison between the differences of the President from the policy and principles of the Locofoco party and his alleged differences from the policy and principles of the Whigs. And first and foremost I will place the act of expunging and mutilating the official records of this body. Did the President agree with the Locofocos in regard to that act! Again, on the question of Executive power and the extent and increase of Executive patronage, does the President agree with the Whigs or those on the other side! For myself, I do think that, in the impressive words of Mr. Dunning, "the power of the Executive has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." And then on the one term principle, what are the President's opinions? Does not all the world know? Has he not put them in writing, and declared, over and over, that no President ought to serve for more than one term? Has he not seen the effect of the opposite practice in leading a Chief Magistrate so to use his power as to secure his re-election to office? And then in regard to the sub-Treasury, what are the President's opinions on that point? Have gentlemen on the other side made up their opinion? Is there to be an accommodation on this point? No, sir, the hope of it is vain. The soil of Virginia is too pure to produce traitors. Small, indeed, is the number of those who have proved false to their principles and to their party. I knew the father of the President, Judge Tyler, of the General Court in Virginia, and a purer patriot or more honest man never breathed the breath of life; and I am one of those who hold to the safety which flows from honest ancestors and the purity of blood.

Gentlemen are exulting over an event which never can and never will happen. No, gentlemen, the President never will disgrace himself, disgrace his blood, disgrace his State, disgrace his country, disgrace his children, by abandoning his party, and joining with you. Never, never. If it were among the possibilities of human turpitude to perpetrate an act like that, I cannot conceive on what principle or for what reason the President could rush upon a deed so atrocious, and deliver himself over to infamy so indelible. Nor do I know which would surpass in baseness, the man who could commit such an act of treason, or the party who would receive and embrace and adopt one who had thus disgraced himself. No, gentlemen, no; never will the President of the United States be guilty of such a crime; and if he did commit it, the party has too much regard for the opinions of mankind ever to receive and reward him for the deed. Treason, while in progress, is indeed always agreeable to the party or country to whose benefit it is to inure; but when it has been perpetrated, what does history tell us the fate has been of every traitor? And what ought that fate to be? If there is any thing like agreement between John Tyler and the Loco Foco party, it is simply and exclusively on this question of a Bank. On that one point I admit that there is a great and unhappy difference of opinion between him and his political friends; but how can he by possibility go over to the other party, from whom he has always differed on every other point? On all other points—the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, the bankrupt law, public economy and reform—he agrees with us. Gentlemen chuckle in the confidence that he is going to veto this bill. I do not myself think he will. But even if he does, still I say it is a moral impossibility that there ever can exist so infamous, so unnatural a union, as that between a President who has betrayed one party, and the other party directly opposed to him, who must have too much regard to their character and the opinion of mankind to receive and embrace him, if it were possible that he could prove false and faithless to his friends.

I had not the remotest idea when I entered the Senate of saying a word on the present question; but there was a species of unauthorized exultation manifested by the Senator from Pennsylvania, which I could not suffer to pass. The gentleman has expressed high hopes, but they are hopes doomed to be disappointed. Fully believing this, and being for myself determined to live and die with the Whig party, I thought it right to say what I have done.

FROM THE CHARLOTTESVILLE ADVOCATE.

EX-GOVERNOR GILMER.

As one of the curious memorials often preserved in the enduring records of this printing age, we present to-day a letter addressed by this individual in reply to the invitation of the Hanover Whigs to partake of a dinner in honor of Henry Clay.

He who reads this glowing tribute to the virtues and character of this eminent Statesman, something over one short year ago, and contrasts it with the present prosition and course of its author, will be furnished with a fine text for a dissertation on the consistency of politicians, &c. &c. &c.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, June 20th, 1840.

Gentlemen.—On the eve of my departure from Richmond, I received your very cordial invitation to attend a Public Dinner on the 27th instant, given by the citizens of Hanover in honor of our distinguished countryman, Henry Clay. If I can complete some private business, which induced my absence from Richmond for a short time, it will afford me pleasure to be with you.

The occasion of Mr. Clay's visit to the scenes of his nativity, is not one for mere exultation. His fame, like his genius, belongs now to his country—his whole country, and nothing but his country; and while every Virginian hails him as a native of our soil, the People of Hanover, without reference to parties, cannot fail to extend to him a welcome corresponding with their generous hospitality and his distinction. There is something peculiarly touching in the intercourse which is about to be renewed between Mr. Clay and the People of Hanover. It carries us back though many an interesting epoch of our public history to the time, when a poor boy, from the slashes, which have since been distinguished as his birth place, he entered the perilous career of life under the friendly auspices of that great and good man, George Wythe. The high stations which he has since filled, the important public services he has rendered, the distinguished consideration he has attained at home and abroad, the circumstances under which, after contributing so much for history, he returns to the spot consecrated to him by the recollections of childhood—all serve to invest the occasion with sympathies and reflections, such as are not often suggested in the life of the Statesman.

Mr. Clay stands at this moment on an eminence where few ever stood before. After serving his country in almost every capacity in which service can be required, he asks nothing of his countrymen but a just and impartial judgment on the motives and the abilities which he has employed. If he were dead, and you designed to commemorate the ties (which death alone can sever) that bind the Virginian to his state, the people and the politicians who have most strenuously opposed some of his views of policy, would be content to leave the past to history, while they would remember only that he was one of those great men whom Hanover had given to Virginia and Virginia to the world. And shall he be greeted with less enthusiasm, because he yet lives, to look back from his present vantage ground, and review the long course of his own experience, to revive with ancient recollections his fealty to the old principles of old Virginia and to gain fresh vigor in her cause, from touching his mother's soil? Mr. Clay's history is full of examples of manly disinterestedness—and his present position enables him, more than any other man, to aid in giving to his country what he does not seek for himself—to dedicate to public and patriotic ends what never should belong to party.

It is time, gentlemen, that those who are entitled to the respect and gratitude of their countrymen, should cease to be the objects of personal obloquy and virtuperation. Our national character has suffered too much and too long to appease the venom of party rancour. Our national pride should rejoice in the belief that there is much of private and public worth, which can and ought to survive our frequent political conflicts, and that a party triumph costs too dearly, when it attempts to dishonor names that must go down as our witnesses to posterity.

With assurances of my esteem and consideration, gentlemen, I remain your obedient servant.

THOMAS W. GILMER.

Messrs. Wm. F. Wickham, R. F. Darracott, and others—Committee.

A Mighty Chain of Railroad.—**We learn from Batavia that the railroad thence to Buffalo will be very soon completed. On the Rochester and Auburn line but seven or eight miles remain to be finished; the cars already cross the Cayuga Lake on the new bridge erected for the purpose, and will in a few weeks run over the whole line. The Boston road to Albany is nearly completed; in a very short time therefore the "last link" will be completed in the great chain from Buffalo to Boston, a distance of near *six hundred miles!* The whole world cannot exhibit a specimen of railroad enterprise to equal this. The longest one in England is not more than one-third the length of this.**

Besides the election of officers, at the late General Election in the State of Maine, there were also several amendments of the State Constitution submitted to the vote of the People, which have all been decided in the affirmative. The Constitution is, therefore, amended so as to limit the number of Representatives to 151, and to require only *biennial elections* for State officers, and *biennial* sessions of the Legislature.

The N. Y. Tribune notices the fact that Bennett's Herald will oppose the Whigs in the approaching election, which circumstance, it is inferred, will materially contribute to the success of the Whig ticket.

OFFICIAL.

TO THE HON. S. R. HOBBIE,
Acting Postmaster General.

SIR: Information having been received in a form entitled to attention that the Postmasters at ******, ****, Pennsylvania, and ********, Ohio, have so far violated the obligations which they impliedly assumed on taking office under my Administration, of abstaining from any active partisanship, or in any way connecting their offices with party politics, or using them for party purposes, I have to request that inquiries shall be instantly instituted into their conduct, and that if the charges against them be found to be true, they be immediately turned out of office, and citizens appointed in their places who will otherwise conduct themselves. The Post Office Department, in all its operations, should be conducted for the single purpose of accomplishing the important objects for which it was established. It should in an especial manner, so far as is practicable, be disconnected from party politics. It was established for specified purposes of equal importance to every citizen. To convert it into an engine of party, to be used for party purposes, is to make it the fruitful source of the most alarming evils. Ramified as it is, and extended to every neighborhood, the purity of its administration, and necessarily of its agents, should be particularly guarded. For a Deputy Postmaster to use his franking privilege (a privilege bestowed upon him for the sole purpose of exonerating him from oppressive charges in the necessary correspondence of office) in scattering over the country pamphlets, newspapers, and proceedings, to influence elections, is to outrage all propriety, and must not for a day be tolerated. Let this be left to the politicians. I should be happy if one or two examples shall be found sufficient to correct an evil which has so extensively prevailed.

I will take this occasion, also, to add for your instruction, that the appointment to such offices of the editor of a political newspaper, is in the highest degree objectionable. It involves most of the consequences above stated—introduces politics into the post office—diminishes the revenue—and confers the franking privilege on an editor which all cannot enjoy. It is my wish and fixed purpose, as far as in me lies, [illegible] the Post Office Department [illegible] about that reform which the country has so loudly demanded.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1841. JOHN TYLER.

OFFICIAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States that sundry secret Lodges, Clubs, or Associations exist on the Northern Frontier; that the members of these Lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected fire-arms and other military [illegible] and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country by [illegible] military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the Territories of a Power with which the United States are at peace: and whereas it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides of the line, visit these Lodges, and harangue the members in secret meetings, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these Lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being: Now, therefore, I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, admonishing all such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that if in any lawless incursion into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf.

And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons who may have joined these Lodges, immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves.

And I expect the intelligent and well-disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations and illegal proceedings, and to assist the Government in maintaining the peace of the country against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

[L. S.] JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The President's Proclamation appears, we are sorry to say, not without good and sufficient cause. Information has come to the knowledge of others than the President of the organization of bands of men, for the purpose of aiding and bringing about another revolution in Canada. The design has been made obvious by recent events along our border. The Troy Whig supposes this armed force to consist of several thousand men, organized within the State of New York, for the purpose of co-operating with the Canadian Patriots, as they are called, in another attempt at revolt. The Editor says he is informed on good authority that the organization of these men within our own territory was never so complete as at present; and that it comprises a body of fifty or sixty thousand persons, who are ready to march at a moment's warning across the frontier, and to carry fire and sword into the heart of the Canadas. The United States Government is now, it seems, aware of this alarming state of affairs; but whether General Scott, in his recent visit to Buffalo and Detroit, succeeded in discovering what was *actually going on* in the vicinity of those places, we have not learned. It is very evident to observing men who reside near the Canada frontier, the Whig remarks, that unusual preparations have been making for some time past among those who are friendly to the cause of the Patriots, and the most disastrous consequences are apprehended, unless this conspiracy against a nation with whom we are at peace is broken up in time. The recent robberies of powder and arms were doubtless committed by persons in the employment of the conspirators, and similar seizures will be attempted by them hereafter, from time to time.

It is necessary for the Government to protect itself, as proposed in the Proclamation of the President. A border war, which would lead to a national war, would be the consequence of aggression. It becomes every good citizen, therefore, to keep the peace.

It is supposed that the manner in which the Patriots will conduct their attack upon the Canadas will be probably to cross the lines by night, commit whatever depredations they can, and retreat, when discovered, into our territory. A series of such acts will of course bring down upon us the whole British force now stationed in Canada. That force numbers already some twenty thousand troops, and it is worse than useless for the disaffected spirits there or here to attempt another revolution.

There are, besides, measures of a serious character to settle between this Government and England, and, unfortunately, they are added to every day, rather than diminished. The McLeod trial comes on this week, and a new question unfortunately is raised by the arrest of Grogan.

MESSENGER OFFICE,
St. Albans, (Vt.) Sept. 24, 1841.

Daring Outrage!—Our territory invaded, and an American citizen kidnapped by British armed soldiers.

Since the announcement in our last paper, of the gross outrage committed upon our rights as a nation, and upon the lives and liberty of our individuals, in the forcible seizure and abduction of Col. James W. Grogan, we have been able to gather further testimony in relation to the affair, which we lose no time in presenting to our readers.—

As might have been anticipated, such an outrage could not but be followed by the exasperation and excitement of the people, and it is highly creditable to our fellow-townsmen that immediately upon the arrival of the news of Col. Grogan's seizure, they made due preparations for the procurement of indisputable facts which they might lay before the Governor of Vermont and the proper authorities at Washington. At a large and respectable meeting at the Court House, on the 21st and 22d instant the public sentiment was manifested and facts and resolutions were presented for the consideration of the people generally.

The committee appointed to collect testimony relative to this illegal transaction reported on Wednesday evening, and read to a very large audience sundry affidavits, the substance of which we are about to communicate to our readers. Those affidavits indicate plainly that rumor had not magnified the atrocity of the act.

It appears from one of the affidavits, that on the 19th inst., there were present at the tavern of J. M. Sowles at Alburgh, a short distance this side of the line, sundry persons from Canada, in company with James W. Grogan, and among the rest a dragoon who urged Grogan to drink, and was particularly attentive to him, so much so that his courtesies became suspicious. These suspicions were communicated to Grogan, and he was advised that a plan was afoot to kidnap him and to transport him to Canada. Grogan finally following the friendly advice given him went to Alburgh city, so called, and afterwards went to pass the night at the house of Wm. Brown, his brother-in-law, who resides about three miles from the Boundary line.

From the affidavit of another, it appears that Wm. Brown and his wife were awakened about 2 o'clock in the morning of Monday, the 20th September, by a noise occasioned by the breaking open, and forcible entrance, of a gang of armed men into their dwelling. This gang consisting of fifteen or more, were in the uniform of *British Soldiers*, and as could be seen by the lantern they carried, fully armed. Mr. Brown sprang from the bed upon perceiving the intruders and was met at the door of his sleeping-room, by a British ruffian, who presented his gun and bayonet, and ordered him to remain quiet. Mr. Brown called aloud to his sons, who were sleeping above, and was threatened by the soldier that he would certainly be shot unless he desisted speaking. The remainder of this gang rushed into the adjoining room, where Col. Grogan was sleeping, crying out as they entered, 'Here he is!'—'Here he is!'—'Shoot him—Blow his brains out.' They seized him and dragged him from his bed, and carried him by force through the house, and conveyed him to the road, where there were vehicles in readiness to take him across the line. Mr. Brown testifies that he was apparently strangled, so that he could neither speak or make even a show of resistance.

It appears from another affidavit, that the son of Mr. Wm. Brown came down at his father's call as soon as he could put on his clothes, and was met by one of the British dragoons—an Irishman, as he thought—who cocked his gun, and ordered him to return, or he would shoot him. Soon after they had gone off with Grogan, young Mr. Brown discovered a dragoon's hat, a British bayonet, and a cotton [illegible] which they dropped in the hurry of their proceedings. Soon after day-light a British dragoon was seen riding towards the house of Mr. Brown, apparently in search of the articles which the ruffians had accidentally lost. As soon as he saw he was discovered, he ran his horse back to her Majesty's dominions.

From another affidavit, it appears that a gentleman going from Clarenceville to Missisquoi Bay overtook a wagon, in which was James W. Grogan, two armed soldiers and a driver, and four mounted dragoons riding and keeping guard by the wagon. Grogan was placed in the bottom of the wagon. Upon their arrival at the Bay, Grogan remained in the wagon surrounded by a strong guard in front of the Guard House—for about a quarter of an hour, after which he was ordered into the Guard House, and from thence was taken to Montreal. Grogan appeared badly wounded and bruised—his face was very much disfigured and it was with great difficulty he could walk or step. The party that brought him to the guard House from Alburg, was formally dismissed in true military style, by Sergeant Reed, who belongs to Capt. Jones' Company of Light Dragoons in her Majesty's service. It was reported at Missisquoi Bay, that on the evening previous to the transaction above detailed, Capt. Jones had been heard to say, that he had despatched a squad of men after Col. Grogan and that Grogan would, without fail, be taken that night.

The substance of the above affidavits (save one) was read aloud at the meeting held at St. Albans, on the evening of the 22d, and upon the correctness of the facts no doubt need be entertained. They are proof indisputable that an armed force of her Majesty's service—acting by command of superior officers in the service of her Majesty—entered upon our territory, and committed a gross outrage upon James W. Grogan, a natural born American citizen, who was in the enjoyment of all the rights of a citizen of the United States. The affidavits establish, beyond a cavil, that this outrage was premeditated and brutal beyond comparison—that our territory has been invaded and all law and right been ruthlessly disregarded and trampled upon. This being the fact, it was obligatory upon us to search out testimony to establish the assertion and to transmit it to the proper authorities with a full and proper representation of the time, and place and nature of the outrage. This has been promptly done, and we anticipate such a notice of it as its extreme brutality demands. The papers have been forwarded to Washington, and to our Governor, and we doubt not, measures will be taken to demand redress for this insult and to rescue us from a repetition of an offence which debases even those British Soldiers who disgraced humanity by their barbarity and cruelty in the late Canadian insurrection.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Kidnapping.—Accounts have reached New York, through various channels, that Jas. Grogan, one of the Canadian refugees, who has been living for the last two or three years at Alburgh, in Vermont, near the Canada line, has been seized by a party of dragoons from Canada, and conveyed to Montreal, where he has been lodged in prison. He is by birth a citizen of the United States, but was long a resident in Canada, took part in the rebellion, and fled after its suppression. He is believed to have been an active instigator of all the border forays, burnings, &c. that have taken place since the final overthrow of the rebels. The following account of his arrest is given by a correspondent of the Express:

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VT., Sept. 22, 1841.

On Saturday James Grogan returned from Michigan to Alburgh. When his return was known across the lines, Captain Jones, of her Majesty's service, ordered the dragoons on Sunday to go to Alburgh and capture him. Grogan that night slept at his brother-in-law's, William Brown's, who is a farmer of most respectable standing. About two o'clock on Monday morning Brown's house was surrounded by a detachment of British soldiers, his house forced, and himself and family forbid to make any alarm under penalty of death. They proceeded to the bed-room where Grogan slept, who, awakened by the noise, defended himself till severely wounded in the legs and thighs by bayonets, when he was overpowered, wrapped in a buffalo robe, thrown into a wagon, and carried across the line, some two and a half or three miles distant, and from thence to Clarensville. On Monday he was carried east to Missisquoi bay, heavily ironed, and sent to Montreal.

Last evening the news arrived at St. Albans. A public meeting was held, organized, and a committee appointed to examine into the transaction, and report this evening, to which time the meeting is adjourned.

I have not time to write more. In my next I will give you the circumstances, as supported by legal proof. Yours, N. Y.

The other accounts are substantially the same. Brown's house, where the arrest was made, is said to be four miles within the boundary line—that is, on the Vermont side. The merits of the transaction depend on this. If Brown's house is in fact on the Canada side, our Government can have nothing to say in the matter; if not, Grogan will of course be demanded, and no doubt given up.

One of the accounts says that the captors were not soldiers but volunteers, and acted without authority.

The following is from the Montreal Herald:—

"We are happy to learn that a man, Grogan, notorious during the border disturbances in Canada, has been arrested and lodged in jail. But from a series of papers drawn up in consequence of the trial of West, (which we will publish as soon as possible,) we fear that this man also will, by the grossest perjury, be able to evade justice."

The Herald makes no comment upon the manner of his arrest.

The Seizure of Grogan.—There seems no reason to doubt that a gross outrage has been committed in the violent seizure of this man—an outrage which must be promptly atoned for and punished, no matter how great has been the misconduct of the individual. We entertain the conviction that the proper demand will be made by our Government, and the proper steps be taken by that of Canada; and in the mean time it is devoutly to be hoped that no rash measures of retaliation will be taken either in Vermont or elsewhere.

The captors are said to have worn the uniform of British soldiers—they are described as dragoons—and they are said to have been dismissed at Missisquoi bay by a sergeant belonging to Capt. Jones's company of light dragoons.

All this may be true, yet we feel confident that the outrage was committed by volunteers, not by regular soldiers; and though a subaltern may have had some agency in the affair, we venture to say that, if so, he has acted without orders from his superiors. No officer of the regular service would originate such an outrage.

It must be remembered that General Clitherow and Sir Richard Jackson are both absent from the lower Province, (at Kingston,) and we feel assured that as soon as the outrage is brought to their knowledge every thing will be done that justice requires.
N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Case of Col. Groghan.—The proper representations respecting the arrest of Col. Groghan, near Alburgh, Vt., have already gone to Washington.

There is no manner of doubt that the Secretary of State will immediately lay these representations before Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and call upon him for an immediate disavowal and reparation of the injury.
New York Express.

THE GROGAN AFFAIR—LATEST.

After all, it is not probable that any difficulty will grow out of the abduction of Grogan.

The force seizing him, it turns out, was not the regular, but a volunteer force. An U. S. Officer at Alburgh [illegible] writes to this city, that so far as it could be ascertained, the act had no sanction of any commanding officer.

Again the opinion in Canada seems to be that if he were seized as alleged, he must be given up, and the abductors must be punished.

Our Government is doing its duty, we are assured, with the testimony before it, and no doubt when its representations reach Sir Richard Jackson, the new Governor General in Canada, he will do his duty too. The Montreal Herald, one of the most violent of the anti-United States Journals in Canada remarks—

"It is said that Grogan, who was lodged in jail the other day charged with arson, was kidnapped on the American side of the line and carried into Canada. Whether true or false, we are sure the American government will lose no time in asserting its truth. He has fulfilled the secret wishes of that government too well for it not to attempt defrauding justice of its due. If true, the hands of British authorities must be kept clean. No countenance ought to be given to kidnapping, even of the greatest scoundrel, and especially from a country which is so fond of such cattle."

Steam Travelling on Common Roads.—A London paper states that one of the General Steam Company's coaches recently performed a journey of from 7 to 9 miles in 25 or 26 minutes, or at the rate of 15 or 16 miles an hour. It is added, that, but for obstructions that were encountered, in the shape of flocks of sheep, carts and horses, 20 miles an hour would have readily been obtained. The account proceeds:

"One fact, however, seemed to be established—namely, that the new steam-coach is capable of running on ordinary roads with speed, economy, and safety. The noise of the engine is scarcely perceptible; there is neither smoke nor a visible escape of steam, and the boiler is constructed of numerous pipes, so that if one, or even two, should burst, the boiler is relieved and all danger avoided. To enter into any description of the carriage would be foreign to our purpose, but we cannot avoid noticing the extremely ingenious contrivance which blows and keeps the fire alive. The facility, too, with which the engine is managed is truly remarkable, an instance of which appeared in the descent from the Camden Villas. A cow suddenly rushed across the road when the coach was at full speed, and had the vehicle been drawn by horses a collision must have taken place, and no doubt serious consequences would have resulted; whereas the engineer, with a precision which must be seen to be duly appreciated, steered, we cannot say drove, the coach clear of the animal. We may also mention, that though several flocks of sheep were met or passed, yet, without signally checking the speed, the engineer drove through them. To describe the carriage we have only to say that the wheels are very broad, and that in the portion allotted to passengers it resembles the open carriages on the railroads. The stokers sit behind, and the whole complement of passengers was 16. Several members of Parliament were passengers, and one lady."

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

WHO WILL OBJECT TO GEORGE E. BADGER AS A WITNESS?

If there is a man in America, distinguished for a lofty, independent spirit, and high honor, it is the gentleman who, as Secretary of the Navy, in a brief career, has won the love, the admiration, and respect of our gallant Navy. The pretenders who have sneered at Thomas Ewing, the "Salt Boiler," will not venture to call in question the honor of the high-minded North Carolinian. If Thomas Ewing, the "Salt Boiler," is not gentleman enough for their exclusive taste and standard, it may be, Mr. Badger will meet their requirements of the accidents of birth, fortune and education, which will satisfy their fastidious code! He is a man—and the unscrupulous hardihood of party itself will not deny it—of haughty independence, who *would* neither, and *has* never *flattered* People or President, and would not stoop to play the sycophant for place or empire. His soul has never known any government, but that of truth and honor. No one who knows any thing of *his* career or character would impute deceit, misrepresentation or dishonor to him. The very organ of the President, whom he has arraigned as faithless, is obliged to bear testimony and has borne testimony to his lofty character. This man, without a stain upon his character—without a conceivable motive of self interest—places an ineffaceable stamp of double facedness upon the conduct and character of the President. His character is pledged to the truth of Mr. Ewing's statement, and he tells you in his own strong, plain, pointed language, the whole story in a few words, as follows:

"But the facts attending the initiation and disapproval of the late Bill, made a case totally different from that—*one it is believed* WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF OUR CABINETS; presenting to say *nothing more*, a measure EMBRACED and then REPUDIATED—EFFORTS PROMPTED and then DISOWNED—SERVICES RENDERED and then treated with SCORN or NEGLECT! Such a case required, in my judgment, upon considerations, private and public, that the official relations subsisting between the President and myself, should be immediately dissolved."

The late Secretary of the Navy.—The letter of Mr. Badger, already spread before our readers, will be read with serious and painful interest. It is needless to remark that it confirms Mr. Ewing's statement in every essential point, and to say the least of it, annihilates the pretext of *conscientious obligation* upon which the President relies for his justification in disappointing the hopes of the country. Most willingly would we draw the veil over events so wounding to American pride, and especially would we hide them if possible from European eyes, ever watchful as they are to scan the frame work of Republican Government and criticize its errors. The past, however, cannot be recalled, and it is probably the part of true wisdom to make the best even of our misfortunes. The loss of such a man from the public Councils, as the late Secretary of the Navy, is scarcely less to be deplored than the causes which produced it. He was exactly the man to infuse his own noble spirit into that abused and mismanaged department of the public defence, and we hear from all quarters that his retirement is deeply regretted by the officers of the Navy. No friend or admirer of Mr. Badger, however, could for a moment censure the step under the peculiar and aggravated circumstances of his case.—*Richmond Whig.*

Mr. Badger's Letter, which we insert in another column, states, in a calm spirit of self respect, the reasons which induced him to resign his situation in the Cabinet. We regret deeply that such reasons existed, and we regret if possible still more deeply, the results to which they have led. The loss of Mr. Badger to the Navy, is an event that has awakened in all its branches a sentiment of profound regret.

Though but a brief time at the head of the Department, his intelligence, activity and practical business habits, had infused new life and vigor into the service. He was beloved, respected, and cheerfully obeyed by all, and could he have remained, the results of his administration would have been realized in the efficiency of the Navy and the honor of the nation. Our only regret is that he could not, consistently with his sentiments of official propriety, have remained. We will not allow ourselves to call in question the necessity of his withdrawal; the honor of every man is in his own keeping.
Philadelphia North American.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, late Secretary of the Treasury.—This gentleman passed through the city yesterday from Boston on his way home to Ohio. We have his authority for saying that on the Thursday evening, when he met the other Secretaries at Mr. Badger's House to consult upon what course to take after the second veto, that he was not aware Mr. Clay was dining there, nor did he exchange a word with him upon the subject of his resignation. Indeed the proof is most convincing, apart from the article we lately copied from the Intelligencer, that Mr. Clay had nothing to do with the resignation of the late Cabinet, and did not advise it.—*New York Express.*

Judge McLean.—It is confidently stated that Judge McLean has declined his appointment as Secretary of the War Department. Although his acceptance of the appointment would have inspired an additional degree of confidence in the Administration, we believe his declining it will give more satisfaction to the Public, on the ground that a member of the highest judicial tribunal of the country ought to regard his situation as above the temptations of political life, and not to consider himself a candidate for political office. There was, we believe, a general impression that such would be the view which Judge McLean would take of his appointment.
Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Secretary of State left this city yesterday morning on a visit to his country residence in Massachusetts.

Mr. Ewing, the late Secretary of the Treasury, having returned to this city from his visit to Boston, left here again yesterday morning on his way to rejoin his family in Ohio.—*National Intelligencer 28th.*

Mr. Clay.—The hearty and enthusiastic reception given to this eminent and patriotic statesman by the people of Wheeling, on his journey homeward, is thus noticed in the Gazette of the 22d instant:

Henry Clay, accompanied by Messrs. Morehead and White, of Kentucky, and White, of Indiana, arrived in our city on Saturday evening. The stage in which these gentlemen travelled was met some six or eight miles from town by an immense concourse of our citizens, accompanied by the City Blues' Brass Band, and they were escorted into town by a large procession. On their arrival at the Virginia Hotel Messrs. Clay and White, of Indiana, addressed the multitude. At night a large number of our citizens met at the Hotel, and Mr. Clay again addressed them. Mr. Morehead also responded to their call. It is unnecessary to say that those addresses were worthy of the distinguished gentlemen who delivered them; they were received in a most enthusiastic manner, and added to the determination of the Whig party to adopt for their motto, 'Union and Perseverance.'

"Mr. Clay was waited upon by a committee of our citizens and a public dinner tendered to him, which he was compelled to decline in consequence of his anxiety to arrive at home."

Mr. Clay at Home!—A meeting of the Whigs of Lexington (Ky.) was held on the 13th inst. at which resolutions highly laudatory of their fellow-citizen, Henry Clay, were adopted; and after an eloquent speech from Gen. Leslie Combs, it was resolved to meet him *en-masse* at the county limits, on his return home, and escort him to his residence. It was also resolved to invite him to a splendid Barbacue. This is a verdict of the jury of the vicinage—of the people who know Mr. Clay, and who knowing, love him.—There is at least one prophet who hath honor in his own country!

The signs from the Executive party are a little more Whigish than they have been. The communications in the Madisonian all wear a Whig aspect, and the Editorials say, that the Whig party ought to support Mr. Tyler. The new Cabinet is lauded for its uncompromising Whiggery, and bitter abhorrence of Locofocoism.

This is all well enough. As Mr. Tyler's little party made the first demonstration of hostility towards the Whigs, it is meet and proper, that they make the first advance to reconciliation.—*Richmond Whig.*

"We are the personal friends of the President and it would have given us great pleasure to have sustained him in all his acts, but we are governed by principle; and when personal considerations come in conflict with principle, the former must yield to the latter."

Such is the language employed by the Whigs of Charles City—the native county of Mr. Tyler—in justification of their condemnation of the President's recent conduct. Many of the gentlemen, who composed that meeting, were not only the neighbours and friends of Mr. Tyler:—but they were his relations. When his neighbours and kindred are constrained to censure, it is time for him to look about him and inquire; "what have I done that my enemies praise me?"—*Richmond Whig.*

'Tis no Fancy Sketch.—The epidemic increases. Death deals out his life-destroying blows with a quickly progressive frequency. His enmity is indiscriminate—his wrath is not confined to classes or conditions. Now the man, surrounded with friends and basking in the sunshine of affluence, falls his victim; and now the poor penniless stranger shares a like fate. There goes the corpse of the millionaire, followed by troops of mourning friends and a long train of carriages. Immediately after it is the "Unattended Hearse" of the poor unknown. In this house the sober, industrious mechanic lies stretched on the bed of death, and in that the voice of the dissolute, dissipated spendthrift echoes in the silent chamber as he gives utterance to the wandering and unconnected imaginings of his fevered brain. Business, it may be said, is suspended; and the principal occupations of those who have so far escaped the insidious attacks of the disease, is ministering to the sick, tending the dying and burying the dead. At night all is still, as still almost, as if it were indeed a city of the dead. For, except those who noiselessly pass along to visit the sick, or are intent on the performance of some other work of mercy, nothing is to be heard but the rumblings of the doctors' carriages, as they pass over the pavements, or the tap, at intervals, of the watchman's baton on the curb-stone. N. Orleans is, literally, shrouded in the pall of mourning and sorrow.
N. O. Picayune.

The Terror of Pestilence.—One circumstance, among the many of a touching character which attend the presence of a mortal epidemic in a city, is thus referred to in the New Orleans Picayune of the 12th instant:

"*The Unattended Hearse.*—Among the many scenes to be now daily witnessed in this city, which excite our sympathy, awaken our commiseration, or enlist our pity, an unattended hearse, as its bears its lifeless burden to the grave, calls up most quickly, from the recesses of the heart, thoughts shrouded in sorrow, feelings rooted in regret.

"When we see that one-horse sombre vehicle driven by, when we observe the indifference with which the black driver hurries along to the grave-yard with his pulseless passenger, when we behold not a soul following after, to perform the last sad rites o'er departed friendship, or to place even the most simple mark of recognition over the deceased's grave, we feel that the inhabitant of that rough unornamented coffin died a desolate stranger!

"But we know not how he lived—whether his journey, even from the cradle to the grave, was one continued pilgrimage of privation—whether he was once the inheritor of wealth, the possessor of consequence, surrounded by butterfly friends, who deserted him when the summer of his prosperity passed away—or whether some loving wife, affectionate mother, or kind-hearted sister, is not anticipating his return to a home long deserted, to friends long estranged, at the very time when his dust is being committed to dust, by a strange hand, in the swamps of New Orleans!

"We never see an unattended funeral but we feel that we float through life on the ocean of uncertainty ourselves; and at such a time we pray Heaven to avert from us a death so distasteful—a grave so gloomy; we pray, if it should not be vouchsafed to us to die among our kindred, that we may at least be permitted to breathe our last where we are known—among our friends."

A Sheep-killing Dog cured.—Judge Peters says he had a young dog, that mangled a sheep so badly as to cause its death, and he had the dog muzzled and tied to the dead sheep for a day and night, giving him at the same time a severe whipping. It gave the dog such a distaste for mutton that he would never afterwards approach sheep.

In the speech delivered by the Hon. [illegible] Quincy Adams in the House of Representatives, a few days before the close of the session, on the McLeod case, he made the following reference to the conduct of our Minister at London, Mr. Stevenson, in writing his panic letter to the commander of the American squadron in the Mediterranean. After speaking of the tranquillity [illegible] produced by Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, Mr. Adams asked—

"What did you hear when you saw a [illegible] different character? Why, your minister [illegible] of St. James was panic struck, and sent [illegible] to your squadron in the Mediterranean [illegible]—to fly as fast as the winds could [illegible] John Bull was at their heels! [illegible] very much the fashion to say, 'He [illegible] than his duty.' The gentleman from [illegible] (Mr. Ingersoll) spoke of this transaction [illegible] day, just as I [illegible] he did not at all question the [illegible] duct of that gentleman. I say [illegible] he has disgraced this nation [illegible] been disgraced since the [illegible] frigate. What will the [illegible] Italians, what, in short, will all the [illegible] Europe say to the People of the [illegible] That, upon a panic terror of [illegible] don, they showed the white feather [illegible] battle ship in the Mediterranean [illegible] refuge by flight from the thunders of [illegible]

And there is another point of [illegible] not approve his conduct. The gentleman [illegible] at London four or five years. [illegible] was at London on a charge [illegible] but knew better what was done at the [illegible] Privy Council. What is the business [illegible] minister at court but to find out [illegible] venture to say that if [illegible] at London, as our minister [illegible] written such a letter. He would [illegible] there was no order in Council [illegible] and there cannot be hostilities [illegible] the Privy Council. I say that Mr. Hughes [illegible] such orders in Council [illegible] of course would not have [illegible] newspaper explosion of [illegible] lief that the grave and [illegible] nation had resorted to [illegible] moment.

There was one memorable case of [illegible] Mr. Hughes in procuring [illegible]

[illegible]

Yes, I had a copy of that [illegible]

[illegible]

Doings in Texas—More [illegible] Lynching.—A week or two ago, says the Natchitoches Herald, we gave an account of the trial of one Jackson, in Harrison [illegible] Texas, for murder; of the manner [illegible] he was tried; how he was acquitted; [illegible] how he and some of his friends then [illegible] the county judge, McHenry, and [illegible] him into Natchitoches, where he is now in jail, awaiting his trial, under an [illegible] for carrying off negroes from that [illegible] It now appears that when Jackson [illegible] to Texas, he was attacked and killed [illegible] or five friends of McHenry; and they [illegible] their turn, have been captured and [illegible] without any ceremony, by the friends [illegible] Jackson! Where is this bloody tragedy [illegible] end!

Bentonian Eloquence.—Mr. Benton [illegible] one of his speeches on the proposed [illegible] said he did not value such a bank "[illegible] *skips of a louse.*" He probably scratched *his head* for that idea.—*Prentice.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Our River is in good Boating order, and [illegible] Boats are expected to-day or to-morrow.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

September 22.—Schr. Samaritan from [illegible] phia. 23.—Brig Tremont from New York. [illegible] Schr. Deborah from Savannah.

DEPARTURES.

September 22.—Schr. Amer Patton for Philadelphia. 24.—Schr. Venus for ditto. 28.—[illegible] F. Thorn for New York. 29.—Brig Sooy for New London, Conn.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1841.

EARLY FROST.—On Monday morning, and again on yesterday morning, we were visited with a severe frost, and it is said ice. The crops of cotton, peas, potatoes, &c. have, we fear, been materially injured.

WARLIKE.—In another part of this paper will be found the particulars of movements on our North Eastern frontier, boding no good to the peace of the two Nations, which have so deep a stake in maintaining peace, and whose prosperity will be so seriously affected by the hostilities into which a few, comparatively, of mad incendiaries, may plunge them.

The President has issued a Proclamation, inculcating, most emphatically, the preservation of peace; but that will scarcely suffice to allay the excitement. It will require a strong military force to keep down the turbulent spirit which reigns on the frontier, and possibly even to protect our own soil from the pollution of an enemy's foot. Retaliation seems to be the order of the day in that quarter. Because the civil authorities of New York seized McLeod, when he voluntarily placed himself within her jurisdiction, and will try him for the crime alleged against him, a party of British dragoons invade our territory, seize and abduct our citizen, and carry him off to a British jail. The next step we suppose will be, that the citizens of that outraged State will cross the line into the British dominions, set fire to some town, and possibly murder all who come in their way. Then will follow war—a bloody border war.

There is serious ground for fear that this will be the end of these troubles. If it can be averted by moving the whole disposable military force to the frontier we hope no time will be lost in doing so.

The Court at which the trial of McLeod for the murder of Durfee is to take place, met at Utica on [illegible]—present Judges Gridley, White, Jones, [illegible] and Kinney. The grand and petit juries were [illegible] empannelled. The case of McLeod was [illegible] first, and to that, 25 witnesses were called, [illegible] only one answered; but it was understood [illegible] all were in the city. The Attorney [illegible] Hall, said he was ready for the trial; but [illegible] prisoner's counsel said he would not [illegible] next (this) week. The Court re[illegible] this was very unfortunate, as they [illegible] have the case brought on as early as [illegible]. The case was then laid [illegible] Attorney General claiming the right, if he [illegible] proper to call it up earlier than Monday, [illegible] the Court intimating, that in [illegible] the prisoner might be required to make [illegible]. The Court also addressed a strong admonition [illegible] Jurors, not to converse with any one [illegible] nor to allow any one to speak before [illegible].

[illegible] paragraphs from New York papers [illegible] exciting rumors prevailing at the [illegible].

[illegible] that there is but little or no excitement [illegible] Francis Hector, meant to have a [illegible]. A letter in the Toronto says: [illegible] persons who [illegible] engaged in the attack on the C[illegible] Alexander McLeod was actively engaged in that enterprise, but [illegible] at Durfee on the American [illegible] on the man refusing, *he* (Mac.) [illegible] *soldier's hands, and shot* [illegible]. This is but an item; and the evidence [illegible] positive and particular on the other [illegible].

A letter from Toronto to the Albany Argus states [illegible] been out in the Supreme Court [illegible] witnesses in Canada, examine [illegible] Hector of Toronto, a person of whom [illegible] is known; Sir Allan McNab, who [illegible] known; John Harris, a dissipated [illegible] where he is per[illegible] Angus McLeod, a brother to A[illegible] McLeod, who boasts "that he helped at the [illegible] of the pirate Caroline."

It is not generally known what is the precise a[illegible] depositions taken; but it is represented [illegible] McNab goes to prove that he [illegible] which destroyed the Caroline, [illegible] is the agent of the government of [illegible] approved.

[illegible] of Hector and Harris, it is stated, [illegible] McLeod was at another place at the [illegible] steamer was destroyed at Schlosser;—and [illegible] *alibi*. But these [illegible] are liable to be impeached.

[illegible] McLeod deposes, as I understand, that he was of the party that committed the act of which [illegible]—and that his brother was not. [illegible] to be seen how far, or with what al[illegible] testimony will be received.

THE PROCLAMATION, AND LETTER.—Our readers cannot be otherwise than pleased at the two Executive documents which they will find in [illegible]—the one intended to promote peace with [illegible] Great Britain, and the other to dam up the fountain of corruption which has polluted the most important of the Executive Departments of the government. Mr. Tyler will deserve well of his country, if he will see that the principles of both these documents be faithfully carried out.

THE NEW CABINET.—All the persons appointed by Mr. Tyler to compose his Cabinet, have accepted, except Judge McLean, who has declined the office of Secretary of War.

It is understood, at Washington and New York, that the Hon. John C. Spencer, at present U. S. District Attorney for Western New York, a sterling Whig, and eminent for character and talents, has been appointed Secretary of War. He has gone on to Washington.

SCENE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—In the speech which we have copied on our first page, Mr. Clay has drawn with a master's hand, a sketch of the scene which might be supposed to have been presented, when the Locofoco Members of Congress called to offer their thanks to President Tyler for his vetoes. The peculiarities of the different individuals are admirably hit off, and in so good humored a way that even the subjects of his wit themselves [illegible] be offended. It must have been a rich treat to the spectators.

GREAT ROBBERY, AND DETECTION.—The Herkimer County Bank, N. Y., was robbed on the night of the 25th ult. by the Teller, Brown, and two other persons, of $74,000. The robbery was discovered in a few hours, the robbers traced through Albany, Schenectady, &c. to Sandy Hill, where they were overtaken, about 24 hours after their flight, and all the money recovered except $327.

Ex-Governor Cannon, of Tennessee, who died at Nashville, a few days ago, was a native of North Carolina.

WHIG FEELING.—In all the Whig meetings which have been held in consequence of the resignation of the late Cabinet, there does not appear to have been one voice raised in justification of Mr. Tyler's treatment of those gentlemen. Among all the Whig papers we have seen or heard of, the Madisonian is the only one, and in all our intercourse with members of our party, we have not met with one, who justifies him.

WHICH IS RIGHT?—The Richmond Enquirer, which has been lavish of honeyed words towards Mr. Tyler, since the vetoes, says it has "the most indubitable authority for saying, that he [Mr. Tyler] will have no Bank in any shape or form—no species of corporation or government partnership in any chartered institution. No man," (continues the Enquirer,) "can 'head Capt. Tyler' on this subject. No cabinet—no cabal—no man whatever, can control him in this regard—Neither Mr. Clay, nor Mr. Webster, nor Mr. Rives, can hope to "head" him in favor of any such institution in any form whatsoever. We make this averment, with confidence, with pride and with pleasure. The day of compromise upon all questions of his ancient principles is over. He was willing to gratify those, who elected him, as far as he could—and further than his own feelings, or perhaps convictions, would permit. But their arrogant leaders proved too severe taskmasters—and his proud Virginia spirit rebelled.—He will compromise no longer—and he will prove true on all great *constitutional questions*."

The Enquirer goes on to "advise" Mr. Tyler to make no removals "except in very outrageous cases of abuse and prostitution of office." "His eyes are now opened, (says the Enquirer.) "In a word, we must say boldly, and we think we say it advisedly, that we are willing to extend to Mr. T. 'a little generous confidence,' and that we look forward to brighter prospects on our political horizon."

Now all this looks, upon its face, very like a union of Mr. Tyler with the Locos. But—

The Madisonian, on the contrary, the peculiar organ of the Executive, has a long article to show that the President has proved himself "a true Whig" and that the Whig party should rally around him. It says, that the President has approved every Whig measure but one; that he retains Mr. Webster, a thorough Whig, and filled the vacant places in the Cabinet with "eminent, able, and undoubted Whigs;" and complains that the Whig party exhibit suspicion of him. It winds up as follows:

"The Whig party, if it is not ready for dissolution, must again rally its broken columns under the President as its chief, under his Cabinet as the field marshals of the War, under the Constitution, by authority of which every thing has been done, and with a full trust in Providence that the ills, if there be any, will be cured by time, and partial evil prove universal good."

Now it is a matter of deep interest to know, which of these is the true organ? We incline to believe that the Madisonian is, because we do not believe, notwithstanding all that has passed, that the President is so lost to every honorable feeling as to countenance such a system of double dealing. The Enquirer is probably playing a deep game. By professing to speak "by authority," it hopes to fan the flames of discord in the Whig ranks, to destroy all confidence in Mr. Tyler, and thus to make him a fit instrument of Locofocoism. Many a thing has been brought to pass by predicting that it would happen.

Mr. Benton's organ, in Missouri, has come out in favor of Mr. Van Buren as the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency in 1844. This is a sample of what Mr. Tyler and his Virginia friends may expect at the hands of that party.

The Globe also hauls off from Mr. Tyler thus:

"It must not be inferred that it is our purpose to enlist under the banner of the administration. The new cast of cabinet almost forbids the hope that Mr. Tyler has come to the determination to devote himself to restore Jeffersonian democracy."

The New York Evening Post, too, says,—

"It is not our business to defend Mr. Tyler. He is a Whig in grain, was elected as such, has surrounded himself by a Whig Cabinet, has removed thousands of Democrats from office, and has approved of the repeal of the sub-Treasury. He has, therefore, no claims upon us."

The Richmond Enquirer hangs on, seeming disposed to "sink or swim" with Tyler.

As another important sign of the times, we find, that the Whig Central Committee of Massachusetts, consisting of forty of the most distinguished Whigs of that State, have published a long Address, recommending conciliation among our friends, forbearance towards the President, and support of his Administration, on the ground that he is a Whig, has surrounded himself with Whig advisers, and will conduct his Administration upon Whig principles. The advice is good.

A MAGNANIMOUS ACT.—At the time of his appointment as Postmaster General, Mr. Granger had just been re-elected a Member of Congress. To fill his place, Mr. John Greig was specially elected. Immediately on the resignation of his seat in the Cabinet, by Mr. Granger, Mr. Greig addressed a letter to his constituents, stating that he was anxious to give them an opportunity of again sending the man of their first choice, and that he had therefore resigned his seat. Mr. Granger will of course be returned.

Joseph R. Ingersoll is the Whig candidate to succeed Mr. Sergeant from the District of Philadelphia. He is a brother of Charles J. Ingersoll, the Locofoco member from the County of Philadelphia—is a gentleman of high character and splendid talents.

THE MAILS.—Our exchange papers furnish us with no reason for the failure of the Northern mail on Sunday and Tuesday of last week. It is worthy of inquiry by the Department, and of exemplary punishment of the line in default.

The New Jersey College, at Princeton, has conferred the Honorary Degree of LL. D. on the Hon. David L. Swain, of N. C.

The Prince de Joinville, son of the King of the French, paid a visit to President Tyler on Thursday last, by whom he was entertained at Dinner, and at an Evening Party, with a large number of public characters and citizens and ladies of Washington.

Another Revolution has broken out in Mexico, which bids fair to overturn the Central Government, and establish a Republic. Santa Anna was at the head of the revolutionists, and he had possession of all the principal castles and forts between Vera Cruz and Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS.—Interments on the 21st, 60 of which 48 were of yellow fever. On the 22d 52, of which 43 of yellow fever.

Three persons, supposed to be the murderers of Mary Rogers, have been arrested at New York and Albany, and one of them is said to have made a confession.

A beautiful Steamship of War, built at New York for the Russian Government, sailed from New York on Thursday last.

The New York papers contain many particulars of a horrid murder perpetrated in the broad day time, in the very heart of that city, in the large new granite building at the corner of Broadway and Chambers streets. It appears, that notwithstanding these circumstances of time and place, and though there were many persons in the building at the time, and the curiosity of one of them was roused by the noise of the scuffle and the fall, yet that the murderer actually made a box in his room, enclosed the body in it, shipped it on board a ship for St. Louis, and escaped detection or suspicion for more than a week! Finally, however, an inquiry respecting the missing gentleman directed suspicion to the murderer, he was arrested, marks of blood found about his room, the carman who carried the box to the ship hunted up, the box itself unpacked, and found to contain the mangled remains of Mr. Samuel Adams, a master printer of great respectability, to whom Colt, the murderer, was indebted some $200 for printing a new system of Bookkeeping, to collect which sum the deceased had gone to see Colt. As might be expected, this shocking murder has created a deep sensation in New York.

The murderer is a native of Hartford, Conn.; the son of Christopher Colt, and grandson of the Hon. John Caldwell, both gentlemen of the highest respectability. He is a brother of the inventor of Colt's patent rifle and pistol; is himself a man of excellent acquirements and gentlemanly appearance and address; but has been addicted to the fashionable vices so common among young men of that great Sodom.

Mr. Adams was a man of family, from Boston, a descendant of Samuel Adams of revolutionary memory, and himself much respected.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Raleigh, held at the City Hall, on the evening of the 25th instant:

On motion of Hon. D. Cameron, Chas. Manly, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Edmund B. Freeman appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the reading of the letter from the Hon. George E. Badger to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, setting forth some of the reasons which led to his resignation of the office of Secretary of the Navy, was called for; and the letter was read by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. H. W. Miller, a committee of three was appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

H. W. Miller, Esq. Hon. D. Cameron and Hon. James Iredell were appointed the Committee.

After a short time, the Committee, through Mr. Miller, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the late members of President Tyler's Cabinet are entitled to the gratitude and confidence of the country for their patriotic exertions during the brief period of their official services, to promote the prosperity and honor of the nation.

Resolved, That as the immediate fellow citizens of the Hon. George E. Badger, late Secretary of the Navy, we are especially gratified by his able and successful administration of the Department committed to him—acknowledged not only by those belonging to the Navy, but by the whole country.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the principles and reasons set forth by him in his address to the public, in regard to his withdrawal from the Cabinet of the President of the United States; and, as a token of the estimation in which we hold him personally, and as evidence of our approbation of his public course, we will tender to him a public dinner.

Resolved, That while we deeply regret the causes which have made it the duty of our distinguished fellow citizen, to himself and the public, to withdraw from an office in which he was doing so much service to his country and acquiring so enviable a reputation for himself, we will most cordially welcome his return to our social circle.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the Chairman to communicate these resolutions to Mr. Badger, and to carry out the objects of this meeting.

Messrs. D. Cameron, J. Iredell, C. L. Hinton, H. W. Miller, R. W. Haywood, A. B. Stith, W. F. Clark, J. H. Bryan, T. P. Devereux, J. Litchford, S. J. Baker, G. W. Mordecai and W. Ashley were appointed the Committee under the 5th resolution.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee.

CHARLES MANLY, *Ch'n.*

E. B. FREEMAN, *Sec'y.*

In consequence of the sickness of all our hands, the publication of our paper has been unavoidably postponed from the regular day of publication until this time. We regret to say, whilst on this subject, that our town, for the last two or three weeks, has been unusually sickly, and that we do not remember when so many of our citizens have been so severely afflicted with bilious fever. We fear that the excessive rains, and the consequent stagnation of water in our cellars and low places, have produced this unusual sickness.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Sickness (fever) prevails in the surrounding country to a degree never perhaps known before. Nor is the epidemic confined to this section; we learn that it is raging in the neighboring counties of Davidson and Rowan. The deaths that occur are very few, considering the uncommon prevalence of the disease. The cause of unhealthfulness must be more general than the mill-ponds thoughout the country, to which it was first attributed; though the local influence of a foul pond is no doubt extremely deleterious,—and in connexion with the general cause, renders the universality of disease within its reach alarming. Our village has so far escaped admirably.

Greensborough Patriot.

ELECTIONS.

October.—Georgia the 4th; Maryland the 5th; South Carolina, the 12th; Pennsylvania and Ohio, the 13th.

November.—N. York, 2d, 3d and 4th; Michigan, Mississippi and Arkansas, 2d; Massachusetts, 2d Monday, (8th.)

FLORIDA, Sept. 22, 1841.

Dear Sir: Every thing wears a favorable prospect of a speedy termination of this war. On the 13th instant a part of Hospitaki's band, numbering sixty, met Col. Worth, according to promise, at Ponta Rosas. The rest of the tribe, numbering over two hundred, will meet him on this date on Pease Creek. You must understand that when an Indian meets our Colonel it is fully understood he is not to go out again, but *must* emigrate. Runners are now out to bring in Halleck Tustenuggee. No doubt but their efforts will be successful. Tiger Tail is assembling his people on the Withlacoochee, preparatory to their coming in some time during next month.

RICHMOND SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that at the above Court, last week,—Judge Pearson presiding,—the trial of Edmund D. Martin and Col. Thomas Waddill, for the murder of young May, took place, and resulted in a verdict of Guilty, Martin of Murder, and Waddill of Manslaughter. The Judge sentenced Martin to be hanged on Friday the 29th inst. (but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which suspends the sentence for six months,) and Waddill to be branded in the hand, which sentence was carried into execution. The trial occupied Thursday and Friday, and the Jury were out 22 hours, until Saturday. For the State, Solicitor Strange; for the prisoners, Messrs. Toomer, Eccles Little, Kelly and Giles. The trial had been removed from Anson county.

The Carolina Standard.—We have found it necessary, upon more than one occasion, to administer a little wholesome castigation to the Editor of the North Carolina Standard, for his gross and ribald attacks upon some of the first men in his own State. But we find that he is utterly incorrigible, and we must give him up as a desperate case of *malignant scurrility*—a disease for which no remedy has yet been found.

In his last paper he has opened the vials of his filthy abuse upon Judge Badger, and not satisfied with drawing largely upon his own extensive resources of Billingsgate language, has stepped across the border and borrowed a little from his worthy compeer of the Charleston Mercury, whose dainty articles are just fit to be dished up in the columns of the Standard.—*Pet. Int.*

DIED.

In this vicinity, on Wednesday last, JOHN W. HUSKE, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 32 years. It is long since the seeds of that fatal disease, Consumption, had taken root in his system, from which neither medicine, nor travel, nor the hopes and prayers of family, and friends, were able to eradicate them. But he was ripe for Heaven; and Heaven has taken its own. In very early manhood, he became a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and has since "walked worthy of his high vocation." He had attained to a rank in his arduous profession, to which few at his age have reached; and his friends looked forward, if health and life had been his, to his earning its highest honors. But all these, not less what he enjoyed than what he might have hoped for, he meekly surrendered at the bidding of his Maker, and was "ready" to appear before his merciful Judge. His family and friends mourn, but not "as those without hope."—[*Communicated.*

In this vicinity, on Monday morning, the 27th ult. of croup, ISABELLA, infant daughter of Archibald and Ann Graham, aged 2 years. Through much suffering this innocent being has been taken from its fond parents, and translated to an enduring rest, from which "it will not come again to them, but they may go to it." They have one more cord to draw them Heavenward.—[*Com.*

In Petersburg, on Saturday morning last, AARON LAZARUS, Esq. of Wilmington, in this State—one of the most energetic, enterprizing and wealthy Merchants of that Town.

[Our neighbors of Wilmington have suffered a severe calamity in the loss of Mr. Lazarus. A merchant of many years standing, of enlarged and liberal views, practical good sense, and great integrity, his abundant means were never withheld from any enterprize which could contribute to the improvement of the condition of the community in which he lived.—*Observer.*]

In Bladen county, on Friday, 24th September, after an illness of eight days, Mr. RICHARD W. CROMARTIE, aged about 27 years. He had been a professor of religion and a member of the Presbyterian Church for the last five years. He has left a large circle of friends and relations to mourn their loss, but they mourn not as those without hope, for they are well assured from the evidence he left behind that he has met a rich reward in the skies. Bright and clear were the manifestations of his divine acceptance with God. Without terror or fear he calmly spoke of death; and while his affectionate father and loving sisters wept around him, he entreated them not to weep for him, and if it was the will of Providence that he should die, to strive diligently to meet him in Heaven. He then told them to retire to their closets and engage in Prayer, that they might all meet above and part no more. On the morning of his death some of his friends engaged in Prayer in his room, and when they arose from their knees he commenced singing, and in that happy frame of mind heaved his last expiring groan.

[*Communicated.*

At Carter's Hill, Montgomery county, Alabama, on Sunday morning the 19th ultimo, Mr. ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN, in the 31st year of his age. He was much beloved and respected by all who knew him and has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their irreparable loss.

Communicated.

At his residence in Chambers county, Ala., on the 24th of August, JOHN GRADY, Sen., in the 76th year of his age. The deceased was raised in Wake county, N. C., from thence he removed to Anson county, N. C. about the year 1800, where he continued to reside till the latter part of the year 1837, when he removed to his late residence in Alabama.

Departed this life, on the 11th August, in Simpson county, Mississippi, at the residence of Mr. Archibald McCollum, Mr. NORMAN CAMERON, aged 24 years and 3 months. He was a native of Richmond county, North Carolina. The subject of this notice was a good honest son and brother. He bore with patience all the trials of this world, and finally, when death approached, he appeared to have no fears, but submitted humbly to the stroke, with the assurance that his troubles would all cease. Farewell, beloved friend, those who knew thee will need no sculptured marble to perpetuate the remembrance of thy virtues;—no bending willow to point out the spot where thy dust reposes. Mementos such as these, the wasting hand of time shall destroy; while that which is engraven on the tablet of the memory, and embalmed in the affections of the heart, will remain forever.—*Communicated.*

In Newbern, on the 15th ultimo, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. OLIVER DEWEY. On the 19th, MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Mr. Lemuel Wilkins. On the 20th, in the 16th year of her age, Miss RUTH GOOD, daughter of the late Benjamin C. Good. On the 21st, in the 10th year of her age, ELIZABETH, daughter of William G. Bryan, Esq.; also, Mrs. MARY CARTER, aged 55 years. On the 22d, in the 54th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH A. VANVAULKENBURGH, late of Catskill, N. York; also, Mr. EDWARD HOGAN, aged 23 years. On the 23d, in the 13th year of her age, Miss FRANCES TAYLOR, daughter of Mr. William G. Taylor. On the 24th, in the 7th year of his age, BENJAMIN NELSON, son of Samuel Hyman, Esq.; also, Mr. HENRY LUFBURY, cooper, formerly of Philadelphia, in his 23d year.

At Mobile, on the 22d ult., HENRY WARD, Printer, a native of Chatham county, N. C., aged about 40 years.

In Davidson county, N. C., on the 18th ult., Mr. JOHN H. HUBBARD, of Dallas county, Alabama.

At Milford, Penn., LEWIS CORNELIUS, aged 48, who weighed, after death, 645½ lbs.

NATHANIEL M. HIBBARD, Esq., the surviving conductor of the Floridian, has followed his late partner, Dr. Gibson, and Col. Webb, of the Apalachicola Journal, to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns."

Miss BINGHAM'S SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES was opened on Monday last, the 4th instant.

October 6, 1841. 70-4w

The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for the County of Cumberland, are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 15th day of October.

HENRY ELLIOT, Ch'n.

October 4, 1841. 70tt

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—OCT. 6.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	10 a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 6¾
Cotton,	7 a 9	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60 a 75
Flour,	$5 a $6½	Sack,	$1 90 a $2¼
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$13 a 13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 10
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.

3-4 ditto ditto, ditto, 6 ditto.

The new cotton coming in, good quality, is selling at $8 65 to $8 80.

At Columbia, 6 to 8½. Coming in pretty freely.

At Augusta, on the 29th, about 200 bales received, and sold at 7½ to 8½ cents.

The accounts from Georgia and Alabama, represent the crop as not so large as it was expected. There are complaints of the worm and the rot.

At New Orleans, from the 17th to the 24th, the receipts were 7,061 bales. Sales at 8½ to 11.

At New York, tendency of prices of cotton downwards; sales of the week 2650 bales, at 7½ to 11.—Uplands and Floridas 7½ to 10½. The market dull on Saturday at ⅛ to ¼ reduction. Flour dull at 6 37. Corn fallen to 66. Wheat 1 35.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 29.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 4 50 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 12 50; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 30 a 35; Rice 3 62 a 3 75.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has gone up to 2 50.

Lumber.—No sales of river lumber—none in fact in market. Vessels are waiting for the article.

Timber.—Frequent sales between our quotations.

Corn.—Market bare, and inquiry considerable.

CHERAW MARKET—September 28.

Bacon 9 a 10; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 9½; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned has now in Store, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers:—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
3 barrels Putty,
20 crates Crockery and Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Almonds,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Fur and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
20 qr. casks Malaga and other Wines,
20 barrels Leaf Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars.

Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with sundry packages of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 4, 1841. 70tf

A CARD.

WM. E. FREEMAN, Dentist,

Operates in the various branches of his profession. He is now in this place, at the Lafayette Hotel, where those who wish to consult him will at all times find him, unless professionally engaged.

As regards his character as a Dentist, he will refer to a number of gentlemen in the different towns of this State:—A. P. Neal, R. H. Smith, Washington; Dr. Bell, Gen. Spruill, Plymouth; Dr. Cohoon, Joseph Bowditch, Tarborough; William Churchill, Waynesborough. He could extend this list much farther, but deems it unnecessary. *Oct.* 5.

ROBESON COUNTY, Oct. 5, 1841.

To the Editor of the Observer:

SIR: In your paper of last week, publication is made of a trial between myself as defendant, and Mr. J. L. Davis as Plaintiff, for the recovery of a debt contracted (the amount and circumstances not stated,) by me, with the issue of the case, &c. In vindication of myself from imputations as unjust as the debt itself, you will please do me the favour of publishing through your columns a reply, that I may furnish all who are, or may be, concerned, with the true merits of the contest between us. But before I make a statement of the facts in the case alluded to, permit me to make the following observation, viz: I, for instance, direct you to forward to me your valable paper, the Observer. It is accordingly forwarded. I become, therefore, your patron upon your published terms. If you continue the publication, and continue to forward it to my address, at the expiration of the year (if not paid in advance,) I would consider myself your just and lawful debtor. But if, on the contrary, instead of your published sheets, you will forward to my address a blank sheet, I would certainly contend with you for a debt neither due or just. It is not my principle to pay for blanks or newspapers uninked. Now for the case in question, and the attending circumstances.

Mr. Davis, the plaintiff alluded to in this case, set up a school in our neighborhood as a pedagogue, upon certain conditions, &c. I became a scholar upon the conditions of his competency to teach the Latin language, or such in substance. I commenced going, and continued about a week, when I came to the firm conviction of his inability to impart to me a correct knowledge of that language, (and in this opinion I do not stand alone;) or in other terms, I found him too blank to be read in that *tongue.*—Hence upon this ground, and this alone, I bid him and his school a final adieu, and put myself under a young gentleman capable of teaching the young idea how to shoot. Thus far you have a correct history of the contest between myself and J. L. Davis. But not to stop short of the whole history of the affar, about 18 months after the termination of his school, lo and behold, I am warranted for the amount of a Latin scholar, for six months' tuition. The debt I considered unjust, null and void, and so availed myself of a lawful plea to get rid of an unlawful debt. Mr. Editor, it is probable this will be replied to by a written certificate;—so be it. I am perfectly satisfied that J. L. Davis should receive all the reputation to which he is entitled.

A. D. McNAIR.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

KELVIN SCHOOL.

Near Pittsborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this School, which has lately been re-opened for the education of Young Ladies, will commence on the 15th day of November next, and end on the 15th day of April following.

The School will be under the [illegible] instruction of Mrs. Hardin and Miss Sarah C. Smith, with the general attention and supervision of the Subscriber. Miss Smith was educated at [illegible] and brings with her the most satisfactory testimonials of character and qualifications, from the [illegible] State where she has been, for the last [illegible] years successfully engaged in teaching.

This Institution will not be exclusively a Boarding School. Ten young Ladies [illegible] be received as boarders, at $80 per Session [illegible] instruction in all the English branches. [illegible] desirous of placing their daughters in the [illegible] family with their teachers, are requested to [illegible] early information of their wishes. Miss Smith [illegible] an inmate of my family.

Board may be had in several of the most respectable families of the Village and [illegible] at moderate prices.

Those who may desire to enter Pupils earlier than the commencement of the next Session, will be charged only for the unexpired part of the present Session, which will terminate on the Friday preceding the commencement of the next.

TERMS:

English branches, including Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mechanical, Chemical, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Botany and Geometry, per Session,	$16
French,	10
Painting,	10
Indian Japanning, whole course,	10
Wax Fruit and Flowers, ditto,	10
Needle Work, plain and ornamental,	5
Music,	25

Instruction in Music will be given by Mrs. Claudia Wiley.

References for Miss Smith are respectfully made to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. J. L. Bailey, Hillsborough.
Rev. Cameron F. McRae, Newbern.
John C. Ehringhaus, Esq., Elizabeth City.
C. R. Kinney, Esq. " "
Rev. G. W. Langhorn, Portsmouth, Va.
Josiah T. Granbury, Esq. Perquimons County.
Rev. Harvey Stanly, Richmond, Va.

W. H. HARDIN.

September 28, 1841. 70-tt.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, in the town of Averasborough, on Thursday the 22d day of October next, all the LANDS belonging to the Estate of the late Jonathan Smith, deceased, lying on both sides of the Cape Fear River, containing about fourteen hundred acres.

Also, five Lots in the town of Averasborough.

Terms—Twelve months credit, with approved security.

JOHN H. JONES,
GERARD J. SMITH.

September 22, 1841. 70-2w

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

Moore County, Sept. 28, 1841. 69tf

30,000 DOLLARS,

And 40 Prizes of 2,000 Dollars.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY.

Class O, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, the 16 of October, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars.

1 prize of	10,000	1 prize of	[illegible]
1 do of	5,000	1 do	[illegible]
1 do of	3,500	40 prizes of	2,000
1 do of	3,337		&c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter do	32 50

$50,000, $30,000, $25,000.

On Saturday, October 23. THE

GRAND UNION LOTTERY,

Class 9, for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital Prize of $50,000
1 Splendid Prize of 30,000
1 ditto ditto of 25,000
1 ditto ditto of 10,000

1 prize of	$8,000	10 prizes of	$1,500
1 prize of	7,000	10 prizes of	1,250
1 prize of	6,000	50 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	5,000	50 prizes of	500
1 prize of	4,000	50 prizes of	400
1 prize of	2,500	100 prizes of	300
1 prize of	2,311	100 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,000	170 prizes of	200
5 prizes of	1,750		&c. &c. &c.

16 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets				[illegible]
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth	do	32 50

$35,000 Capital.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class M, for 1841, to be drawn in Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, the 30th October, 1841.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 75.

MAKING NEARLY AS MANY PRIZES AS BLANKS.

SCHEME.

1 prize of $35,000, 1 of 12,500, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,615, 10 prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,000, 12 of 500, 25 of 300, 75 of 200.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets				$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do	30 00

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages, in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately they are over to all who order as above.

Sept. 25, 1841. 70-td-pd.

New York, Sept. 24.

LATER FROM CANTON.

Probable bombardment of Canton—Sixty thousand Tartar soldiers in Canton—Loss of the Florida with a cargo valued at $200,000: also of the Ship Republic—Departure of the British fleet for Pekin.

The Ship Florida, Capt. Faucon, left Canton, May 17th, Macao 19th, and was wrecked on Brigantine Shoal, off Little Egg Harbour, on the 21st instant. Mr. Bush, a passenger on board, arrived in the city last night, via Monmouth, N. J. and has kindly furnished us with the following information.

Our last dates from Canton were by the Eben Preble, since which nothing very remarkable has happened, though much was in preparation. Captain Elliot has, however, since May 1st, had an interview with the Kwan Chow Fou, a high Mandarin, who was desirous that Capt. Elliot should give up the Forts.

Captain Elliot replied, that on the payment of $22,000,000, he would deliver them up. The Kwan Chow Fou, surprised at such terms, replied that the Emperor would never make such a treaty, and that they must fight. It will be recollected that Captain Elliot's first demand was six millions, which has now been increased to 22.

Several British vessels of war were off the Factories, and Capt. Herbert commanding the advanced squadron had orders in case of any signs of hostility on the part of the Chinese, to bombard the city, and not cease till it was reduced to ashes. He was to afford at the same time all necessary protection to foreigners.

Teas were high and scarce, and only to be purchased by dollars. No sales of imports of any description, the Chinese feeling very sanguine of renewed hostilities.—The Mandarins will not allow teas to come in.

The city was full of Tartar soldiers, more than 60,000 being there already, and large numbers are daily arriving.

Just as the Florida was leaving Macao, news was received of an outbreak in Canton. The rumor being that the Chinese had commenced hostilities. The Florida passed Captain Elliot in the steamer Nemesis, on the 18th, bound to Canton.

A part of the British Fleet was to leave Hong Kong May 25th for the coast, bound to Pekin to commence hostilities.

The cargo of the Florida was insured in China. She had 400 tons of Teas, silks and rhubarbs, valued here at about $200,000. The Florida struck the shoals at half past one o'clock, and was abandoned at 8 o'clock same evening.—*Express.*

Candles.—Prepare your wicks about half the usual size, and wet them thoroughly with *Spirits of Turpentine*, put them in the sun until dry, and then mould or dip your candles. Candles thus made, last longer, and give a much clearer light. In fact they are nearly or quite equal to Sperm, in clearness of light. We have used candles of this kind, and can therefore recommend them with confidence.—*Temperance Advocate.*

A Curiosity.—One day this week, says the Rochester Democrat, in working a burr block at the Burr Mill Stone Factory in this city, two honey bees were found in a cavity opened by breaking off a piece of the stone. They were torpid, but soon showed signs of life and flew away. As they were enclosed in a perfectly air tight part of the stone, they must have come from France; but how or when they were thus enclosed, we leave for the solution of naturalists. As to the fact, there can be no doubt.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Satinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13*tf*

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES!!!

4 prizes of $25,000, amounting to

$100,000!

FOR 25th SEPTEMBER, and

$50,000!!! $30,000!! $25,000!

FOR 23d OCTOBER.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

$50,000!!! $30,000!! $25,000!

On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, the

GRAND UNION LOTTERY,

Class 9, for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital Prize of $50,000
1 Splendid Prize of - 30,000
1 do do - 25,000
1 do do - 10,000

1 prize of	$8 000	10 prizes of	$1,500
1 do of	7,000	10 do of	1,250
1 do of	6 000	50 do of	1,000
1 do of	5 000	50 do of	500
1 do of	4 000	50 do of	400
1 do of	2 500	100 do of	300
1 do of	2 311	100 do of	250
4 prizes of	2,000	170 do of	200
5 do of	1,750	&c. &c.	&c.

16 drawn Numbers out of 78.

Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Whole Tickets			$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth	do	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Schemes will receive the most prompt attention; and the Drawing of each Lottery will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

July 29. 62-pd

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Soudfond, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade, commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 21, 1841. 60-tf.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted
Carriage Harness,
Gig and Salkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, it it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 17tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the Latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR PIANO FORTE, which has been used, though not injured, but for which a liberal deduction will be made. For information apply at this office.

September 10. 67-tf.

NOTICE.

AT the August Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Janet Ward, deceased. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. WARD, Adm'r.

August 17, 1841. 65-6w

Just Received on Consignment,

24 BBLS. New Orleans SUGAR,
12 eighth and 2 quarter bbls. No. 1 Mackerel.
For sale by
SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST.

August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

COTTON GINS.

I HAVE a few COTTON GINS unsold at Hall & Johnson's, Fayetteville. They will be sold at reduced prices, at 6 months credit. A liberal discount will be made for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.

August 18, 1841. 64-3m

Just Received per Cotton Plant,

50 KEGS ASSORTED NAILS. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 4, 1841. 61-tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Randolph County, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require no balancing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, October 1, 1841.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1841.

John Moore and others,
vs.
James Moore, Adm'r, and others, distributees of William Moore, deceased.
} *Petition for Distribution.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allen Taylor and Thomas Newton are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur the Petitioners' Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1841, and of American Independence, the 66th year. Issued 7th Sept., A. D. 1841.

SD'H. HOWELL, Clerk C. C.

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Janes; white red and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Irish, Scotch and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 1, 1841. 52tf.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

1000 lbs. prime BACON, just received and for sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

The Exercises of this School will be resumed on Monday the 11th of October. The first Session will close on the day preceding Christmas. The Subscriber has been at a considerable expense in enlarging, repairing, and fitting a building for the convenience of a School. He expects also to be provided with competent and constant assistance, and hopes, by unremitted attention to his Pupils, to merit the patronage of the friends of Education. As it is the design to make the School permanent every exertion will be used to render it such, both in the English and Classical departments, as the wants of the surrounding community demand. In preparing youth for College, it will be the aim to make thorough and accurate Scholars; while in the English department, a greater attention will be paid to the elementary branches than has been common in Schools of this description.

The terms of Tuition are the same as they have been, viz:—Ten Dollars per term for Languages and higher branches of English; Eight Dollars for other studies. A few individuals may be accommodated with Board in the family of the Subscriber, subject to the same rules and restrictions as his own family, as far as practicable.

SIMEON COLTON.

September 22, 1841. 68-3w

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by
E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 18, 1841. 68tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

To which they invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1841. 65-6w.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 17, 1841. 63-tf.

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap,)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec 30 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES.

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
500 bushels Oats,
10 casks and Plaister,
Red Clover Seed.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK.

A FEW SHARES FOR SALE. Inquire at this Office.

September 20. 68-3w.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 31tf

Standard Keeper's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all who have Weights and Measures, by which they buy and sell in the county of Richmond, to come forward as soon as possible and have them tried by the Standard, and sealed with the State Seal; otherwise I shall certainly enforce the law.

W. D USSERY, S. K.

Rockingham, September 1, 1841. 66-6w

BOOK BINDERY.

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered, with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*tf.*

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms, that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVE

THAT an application will be made to the dent, Directors, and Company of the Cape Fear, after the expiration of three the date hereof, for the re-issue of a Thirteen Shares of the Stock of the said my name, the original being lost.

WILLIAM

Fayetteville, July 25, 1841.

FOR SALE,

ON low and accommodating terms, SHARES Stock of the Cape Fear Company. For particulars, apply to

JOS.

September 22, 1841.

SPRING VALE

MALE & FEMALE ACADEMY

SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

Located (equi-distant) 7 miles from Warsaw.

THE Exercises in this Institution will on Monday the 4th of October next superintendence of the Subscriber. Department will continue under the rection of Mrs. McNeill. The Subscriber his undivided attention to the intellectual improvement of his Pupils, hopes an object worthy of public confidence, fully solicits a share of public patronage. cademic year is divided into two Sessions months each. Students are charged they enter to the end of the Session. will be made for absence, except in tracted illness, unless by special Academy Buildings during the past dergone extensive repairs, and at the Session will be prepared to accommodate tional number of Students. and healthy. The water is excellent. be had convenient to the Academy

TERMS, PER SESSION.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, - - -
Written Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, - - -
Latin and Greek Languages, Philosophy, Algebra, and the higher branches of Mathematics, - - -
Composition and Declamation out the year.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The common English branches, Embroidery, &c.
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, and Composition,
Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual Geography of the Heavens, Rhetoric, Logic, and French, ing, Painting, and Oriental
Music on Piano Forte, voice,
Use of Piano, - - -

ANGUS C.

September 13 1841.

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE &

April 6 1841.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public Agent's knowledge of their efficacy by himself and many others. tablished fact that of Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis complaints with which we are afflicted Dyspepsia, Headache, Heartburn, and irregular state of the Bowels. neglected, eventually destroy the tions, and cannot be counteracted that are truly effective. giving a healthy movement to the and tone to the system throughout. benefits to be derived from these offered for sale by the subscriber, rections accompanying each box. by him as the composition who has successfully studied complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and pronounce them the best medicine attacks that I ever have used. I have cuits frequently administered them to no instance without a sensible and I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & CONE

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COAE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & CONE, the inventors of brated medicine, from a long residence South, and from the nature of their been brought immediately in contact with and Fever in its most obstinate forms, quently been compelled to witness the of success in the practice of the most cians. The usual and popular mode of disease has been, first to evacuate the bowels, and then resort to the use of which class of Medicines a very great been recommended to the Public—all of had their advocates, and that which has the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark its preparations, particularly that of Quinine are insurmountable objections to the of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when a salutary point,) it produces a roaring nausea, and a headache, very similar headache; and when it effects a cure it is manent. It was the hope of avoiding things that induced us to try the Southern and we are happy to say that its success even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, thing *in the least* hurtful to the human in it, there can be no objection to the of the Southern Tonic to the most tender deed it will be found the most delicate medicine known in those cases of Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine been received, on consignment, at the Book Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle dozen.

Blanks for sale at this Office.